8.9.2022

Amendment 26
Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission
(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised. It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council\textsuperscript{16} and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020].

Amendment
(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised. It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council\textsuperscript{16} and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020].

Furthermore, solar-electric vehicles can make a crucial contribution to the decarbonisation of the European transport sector. They are significantly more energy efficient compared to traditional battery electric vehicles, do not extensively rely on the electricity grid for charging, and can generate additional clean energy that may be fed into the grid through bidirectional charging, contributing to Europe’s energy independence and generation of renewable energy.


Or. en
Amendment 27
Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)
Article 2, paragraph 2, point 1

Present text

(1) ‘energy from renewable sources’ or ‘renewable energy’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;

Amendment

(a a) point (1) is replaced by the following:

"(1) ‘energy from renewable sources’ or ‘renewable energy’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind (wind power and wind propulsion), solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;"

Or. en

(Directive 2018/2001)
8.9.2022

Amendment 28
Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Article 2, paragraph 2, after point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a a) ‘wind propulsion’ or ‘wind-assisted propulsion’ means a propulsion technique that contributes primarily or auxiliary to the navigation of any type of vessel via the energy of the wind;

Or. en
8.9.2022

Amendment 29
Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Article 2, paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
(14a a) 'solar-electric vehicle' means a highly energy efficient motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing only non-peripheral electric machines as energy converter with an electric rechargeable energy storage system, which can be recharged externally, also equipped with vehicle-integrated photovoltaic panels;

Amendment

Justification

Justification: Vehicles that integrate photovoltaic panels are an emerging technology that can play a crucial role in the decarbonisation of the European transport sector. These solar-electric vehicles are significantly more energy efficient compared to traditional battery electric vehicles, do not extensively rely on the electricity grid for charging, and can generate additional clean energy that may be fed into the grid through bidirectional charging, contributing to Europe’s energy independence and generation of renewable energy. Recognition of the contribution of solar-electric vehicles towards RED’s transport target is crucial to ensure market access for this technology.
8.9.2022 A9-0208/30

Amendment 30
Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point a a (new)
Article 19, paragraph 3

Present text
(a a) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:
3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid for 12 months after the production of the relevant energy unit. Member States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin that have not been cancelled expire at the latest 18 months after the production of the energy unit. Member States shall include expired guarantees of origin in the calculation of their residual energy mix.

Amendment
"3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid for 12 months after the production of the relevant energy unit. The validity of guarantees of origin for electricity will be reduced to one month from 2025, one week from 2030 and one hour from 2035, in order to stimulate the flexible consumption of renewable electricity. Member States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin that have not been cancelled expire at the latest 18 months after the production of the energy unit. Member States shall include expired guarantees of origin in the calculation of their residual energy mix."

Or. en

(Directive 2018/2001)
Amendment 31  
Christophe Grudler  
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report  
Markus Pieper  
Renewable Energy Directive  

Proposal for a directive  
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point c  
Article 27, paragraph 1a, point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission  
Amendment

(c a) the share of biofuels and biogas for transport produced from grape marc and wine lees may be considered to be twice its energy content during a 6-years transitional period starting from the entry into force of this Directive.

Or. en
Amendment 32
Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point e – point iii – indent 1
Article 27, paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

- Electricity generated by a solar-electric vehicle and used for the movement of the vehicle itself may be counted as fully renewable.

Or. en

Justification

Justification: Vehicles that integrate photovoltaic panels are an emerging technology that can play a crucial role in the decarbonisation of the European transport sector. These solar-electric vehicles are significantly more energy efficient compared to traditional battery electric vehicles, do not extensively rely on the electricity grid for charging, and can generate additional clean energy that may be fed into the grid through bidirectional charging, contributing to Europe’s energy independence and generation of renewable energy. Recognition of the contribution of solar-electric vehicles towards RED’s transport target is crucial to ensure market access for this technology.
8.9.2022

Amendment 33
Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point g a (new)
Article 29, paragraph 13

Present text

For the purposes referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may derogate, for a limited period of time, from the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article by adopting different criteria for:

(a) installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU to the extent that such facilities produce electricity or heating or cooling from biomass fuels; and

(b) biomass fuels used in the installations referred to in point (a) of this subparagraph, irrespective of the place of origin of that biomass, provided that such criteria are objectively justified on the grounds that their aim is to ensure, for that outermost region, a smooth phase-in of the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article and thereby incentivise the transition from fossil fuels to sustainable biomass fuels.

Amendment

(g a) in Article 29, paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:

“...For the purposes referred to of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may derogate, for a limited period of time, from the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article by adopting different criteria for:

(a) installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU to the extent that such facilities produce electricity or heating or cooling from biomass fuels and bioliquids, and for biofuels especially for the space sector and related astrophysics activities; and

(b) biomass fuels and bioliquids used in the installations and biofuels especially used in the space sector and related astrophysics activities referred to in point (a) of this subparagraph, irrespective of the place of origin of that biomass, provided that such criteria are objectively justified on the grounds that their aim is to ensure, for that outermost region, access to safe and secured energy and incentivise the transition from fossil fuels to sustainable biomass fuels and bioliquids.

Bioliquids, biofuels and biomass fuels produced from primary woody biomass...
extracted in a sustainable manner and resulting from land use planning in an outermost region where forests cover at least 90% of the territory of that outermost region shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in point (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29.

In order to ensure energy security in the outermost regions, Member States may continue to grant support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations located in outermost regions as referred to in Article 349 TFEU.

Or. en

(Directive 2018/2001)
Amendment 34
Christophe Grudler
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
Article 22a, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes is 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. Member States shall ensure that by 2035, the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes is at least 70 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry. The Commission shall analyse the availability of fuels of non-biological origin in 2026 and every year thereafter. When setting these targets access of Member States to renewable energy and food security shall be taken into consideration so that Member States with limited access to renewable energy are not put at competitive disadvantage while achieving the targets of this Article. For the calculation of the percentage, the following rules shall apply:

Or. en